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PAGE TWO The one hope p a sounder pro-tices and a most sation than

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The International Pacifist Weekly

No. 1,042

June 15, 1956

4d. (U.S. Alr Express)

NON-VIOLENT RESISTANCE SPREADING IN USA

Students spark new bus boycott

PALLAHASSEE, Florida, state capital and a well-known resort city, has become the scene of a city-wide nonviolent bus boycott patterened after the six months old preparing for a prolonged and orderly struggle.

The Tallahassee boycott was touched off in a manner similar to the famed Montgomery araggle. Two Negro girls, students at Florida A and M University for Negroes, were arrested on May 26 for refusing to vacate their seats in the "white" section of the bus—the only vacant to the bus. vacant ones when they boarded the bus.

The girls, Wilhelmina Jakes, 26, and Carrie F. patterson, 20, had told the bus driver when he asked them to move to the rear that they preferred to leave if he would refund the fares. the called the police instead, and they were arrested on a charge of placing themselves official described the girls as "good students and in good standing."

STUDENTS VOTE BOYCOTT

The girls were released on \$25 bail each the girls were released on \$25 ball cach pending a hearing in a police court on June 1. a car to the lawn of the girls' rooming house.

Misses Jakes and Patterson took refuge in the appropriate the property of the party of the university's women's dormitory.

The next day, May 28, members of the 2,600 strong student body at the University het in the university auditorium and heard speeches by three of their leaders, including the student president, Broadus Hartley.

He called the arrests the latest " in a series of incidents in which we have been builded by bus drivers." The students

valed for a boycott.

Hartley later said: "I would not call it a boycott. We are just retraining from riding the boycott. We are just retraining the assurance that we will receive better treatment."

Shortly after the meeting, students began circulating bus boycott petitions.

Negro bus boycott petitions.

The boycott quickly spread among the other collect lownspeople and by Monday midnight, alon for the Advancement of Coloured People and Executive Coloured People and Executive Coloured People and Executive Coloured People C and Executive Secretary of the Florida State Rescutive Secretary of the Florida State Poster Association, was able to tell the New that York Association, was able to the News that even Negro weekly Amsterdam News that every Negro in the city is lining up.

The Rev. C. K. Steele of Bethel Baptist Church, and President of the local NAACP, came to the forefront as lender of the Tallahassee non-violent struggle.

the is also President of the Inter-Civic which is leading the boycott.

the Council was created at a mass rally of he Rouncil was created at a mass many 29 the Rouncil was created at a mass many 20 the Rouncil was created at a mass many 20 the Rouncil was created at a mass many 20 the Rouncil was created at a mass many 20 the Rouncil was created at a mass many 20 the Rouncil was created at a mass many 20 the Rouncil was created at a ma the Bethel Baptist Church.

The city's mayor, Frank Winterle estimated being 100% of the city's bus riders were tother estimates were 60%) and warned by the company.

the rush hour Monday it was reported the heart of the rush hour Monday it was reported the Negro district did not have any passengers, that the protest was 90% effective.

"DECENT AND ORDERLY"

Fjorida has no anti-boycott law similar to hat under which leaders of the Montgomery,

The Florida State NAACP Secretary, R. Sanders of Tampa, is helping with the

The tile said: and more cars are joining it. A great of sympathy is being received from parts of Florida and offers of financial have come in from 10 different cities in

State. Come in 1100...
City officials attempted to head off the charges against the horout by dropping the charges against the Negro co-eds, but most of the city's Negro co-cds, but most or me juol es walked to work or used the car

The Inter-Civic Council have resolved to had not the buses until we have satis-

and of the Council have presented to City Manager Hopkins and C. the the manager of Cities Transit, Inc., of the Council have presented three he he he manager of Cities Transit, Inc., company: (1) The right to be seated to be

ignery, where Negroos now demand an

PEACEFIJUST

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE COLONIES Eileen Fletcher answers Mr. Lennox-Boyd

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

THEEN FLETCHER has declared that she has no intention of withdrawing any of her statements on Kenya. Speaking at a mass London rally on Human Rights in the Colonies last Friday evening, she declared, "I have seen things in Kenya that I can never forget as long as I live."

Answering allegations against her by Mr. Lennox-Boyd (see page three), Montgomery, Alabama protest. The city's 14,392 Negroes she told the large crowd assembled under the auspices of the Movement

SOPER on his visit to WARSAW By DEREK WALKER

AM not interested in Methodism, but I am interested in peace," said the Foreign Minister of Poland in a recent interview with the Rev. Dr. Donald Soper, Speaking at Kingsway Hall, London, last Sunday evening, Dr. Soper told of some of his experiences on a visit to Warsaw. He returned on June 5.

He had seen in Warsaw a city of contrasts. Great new buildings stood out above the war-time devastation, and in the streets the happy, carefree faces of the young contrasted with the fear-haunted eyes of those who had lived through the German occupation.

Although the State was committed to atheism and compulsory indoctrination in Marxism was the order of the day, there was a widespread sense of community and a genuine

desire to care for the weak and the needy.

Dr. Soper was sure that what he had seen in Warsaw had not been a carefully staged show-piece, for his visit had been unofficial indeed, he had seen the inside of several police stations during his travels (On one occasion he was detained for half an hour because he was unable to supply adequate details of his grandmother's name).

TOTALITARIANISM

It was clear, he said, that there was still much tyranny in Poland, but it was also clear that a change was taking place and that totalitarianism was beginning to recede. There was freedom of worship, and the churches were full. The best shop window in one of the fine new streets of Warsaw was occupied by the British and Foreign Bible Society, who had sold 270,000 Bibles last year.

Above all, there was a burning desire for peace. Everywhere people had told him of their longing for peace, and of their hopes that through an increase in East-West personal

contacts it might be achieved.
It was the duty of Christians in this country, said Dr. Soper, to respond to that hope by refraining from stupid and arrogant criticisms of people whose sufferings and problems they could not fully comprehend, and by working for the extension of those personal contacts in which the greatest hopes for peace might lie.

At the moment, the physical obstacles were great, but we could begin the work of friend-ship now, by stretching out our hands in prayer for fellow Christians behind the Iron Curtain. 9d. (11d. post free).

"I challenge him on the statement that I never complained to the Government. I challenge his statement that I never wrote a word about what I had seen for six months.

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd has made very strange remarks about young girls in prison. I said I had taught girls of II and I2 sentenced to life imprisonment and seven years hard labour.

"One month ago the Governor said that I was right in every particular. Then Mr. Lennox-Boyd said 'a regrettable error' had been made. The girls were now said to be 15 and

'I would ask Mr. Lennox-Royd two things.
"If it was a 'regrettable error,' what did the Magistrate think, what did the Governor think, and what did the prison Commandant think when he saw those ages on the prison record?

"Mr. Lennox-Boyd says he has a signed statement to say the girls are 15 and 151 be-

BECHUANALAND

Brockway on next steps Asked by Peace News to comment on the situation in Bechuanaland Protectorate, Fenner Brockway said on Monday:

HAVE a question down for this week relating to a woman prisoner, Mmamyana Nassase.

"I am asking the Under-Secretary for Colonial Relations if he is aware that at Seruli, prior to the trial, this woman was handcuffed, tied to two lion traps, left without food for 28 hours, and confined during the night in a cement-floored hut without a blanket, by the order of the Subordinate Native Authority; that the handcuffs were tightened during the hearing to make her tell the truth and she was subsequently discharged. I am requesting the Under-Secretary to take steps to prevent such treatment recurring.

I have received a memorandum, signed by 49 leading members of the Bamangwato Tribe, asking for an inquiry into a series of allega-tions which have been made. I have forwarded it to the Under-Secretary, and have a question down for June 21, asking what reply he has

made to their letter.

"The Lubour Party has requested a date for a debate upon the situation in Rechannaland and particularly a reconsideration of

the banishment of Scretse. Fenner Brockway concluded his statement by expressing his appreciation to Peace News for publishing the facts about the situation in the Protectorate. The articles are to be available in pamphlet form next week, illustrated. Price

Popular press plays down warning

THE British Atomic Hazards Committee warned in a report on Tuesday

★ The H-bomb has created a new and continuing hazard from radio active dust affecting water and food.

* If the Powers step up their tests they may produce ill-effects to which children are specially vulnerable. Forty II-bombs would so poison the atmosphere as to present serious risk to health.

* Important evidence of strontium, released by H-bombs in the last two years, was found by scientists in the skeletons of one-year-old children in Britain

* There was six times more than in adult bones and six times less than in bones of sheep fed on contaminated land.

On mountain pastures at Chilton and at Milford Haven the stroutium in sheep hones was ten times higher than the average for other places—probably due to heavy rain washing down the poison dust.

These warnings are expressed in cautious and calculated terms, the News Chronicle reported, in the Medical Research Council's report to the Government on "The Hazards to Man of Nuclear and Allied Radiations " (Stationery Office, 5s. 6d.).

The experts suggest that exposure to radiation from X-rays and other sources should be reduced as much as possible to avoid their effect gradually building up.

The report was played down in all the other

popular daily newspapers.

The four-million circulation Daily Express failed to mention the report at all.

Of the class newspapers the Manchester Guardian gave great prominence to the report The London Times moved it from a leading position in the two-star edition to a third column position in the later three-star edition

cause they were circumcised. If as he consulted any authority to find out at what age girls are circumcised?

" And if they are now 15 and 15] what age were they when they were put into prison two years ago?

"I would also ask him at what age juvenile female convicts can be sentenced to solitary confinement in a dark cell. I have seen juveniles put in there for singing Man Man hynna those were girls who had never before lived alone.

"I would ask Mr Lennox-Boyd on what authority it was put in the Kenya press that the girls were not doing hard work but were gardening. I have a report signed by the Commandant saying that female juvenile life con-victs were working on building."

She told how when she was leaving prisons, the girls, sad to see her leave, sald they were afraid that now they would be forgotten.

"I say now to the British public, don't let Mr. Lennox-Boyd forget those girls."
France Brockway, MP. Chairman of the meeting, declared that those questions would be repeated to Mr. Lennox Boyd in the House

of Commons.

DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL

Other speakers at the rally included Anthony Wedgwood Benn, MP, Lady Megan Lloyd-George, Victor Gollanez, Canon Collins, and Angurin Bevan, MP.

Mr. Benn, the first speaker of the rally, spoke of the need to establish in the colonies basic human rights. "We will never be taken seriously or deserve to be taken seriously until we have righted those things for which we are responsible."

The most appalling of all are those people who are detained without any trial throughout

the colonies.

"More Africans are detained in Kenya without trial," he declared, "than there are Europeans in the colony. Nearly 700 have died white under detention."

He spoke of the manacing of prisoners which takes place in Kenya. He recalled the outbreak of horror when it was reported that Germany used those methods against British prisoners of war, and declared that now it was we who were doing the same thing.
There had been 17,000 floggings in the

colonies, he said. There is provision in a considerable number of these territories for deportation without trial or any judicial DIOCCAS.

Publications and movement of persons are controlled, and now offences are constantly created.

CHALLENGE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

He read sections from the American Declara-tion of Independence. "The challenge of this century is the challenge of human rights," ha concluded.

His speech was interrupted by hockling and shouting by mambers of the League of Empire Loyalists. Several—who refused to obey the charman—were removed from the hall after

lighting with members of the audience

Lady Megan Lloyd-George declared that "If
only even one tenth of what Miss Fletcher has
said is true, we should be shocked into indignation.

She said that lifty years ago there were concentration camps in Africa. Now, "there are concentration camps again in Africa. They are now called inferoment camps, detention camps. We are told they are not the same things but it seems to me . . . that they are the same

things."
"I believe we are doing things in Africa and Cyprus that are creating binerness fast will

OLOUR OVES

By Oliver Caldecott Former President, South African Students' Union

THE Movement for Colonial Freedom Conference on South Africa, last weekend in London, came at an appropriate moment, for not only is the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference taking place later in July, but the South African Government has announced further steps in its programme of apartheid, steps which add weight to the growing volume of criticism from overseas.

Latest reports indicate that if the Government is successful in its removal of Coloured Voters from the Common Roll, it will set about eliminating the last vestiges of political influence from the African people, by taking away their right to elect three European "Representatives" to the Union Parliament's Lower House.

At present the whole procedure by which the Nationalists attacked the Coloured vote is sub judice—the Cape Supreme Court has up-held the legality of the Senate Act which increased Nationalist strength in the Upper House and enabled the Government to obtain a two-thirds majority in Parliament for the Separate Representation of Voters Act, and

For many years the Courts have proved a stumbling block to Nationalist plans to take away all political influence from Non-Whites away all political influence from Non-writes but with a dogged persistence worthy of a better cause they have returned to the attack and today look certain having packed the Appellate Division of obtaining at last the Court's blessing.

Once the Cape Coloured voters are sepa-

rately "represented" the separate representation of the Africans will go. Who can doubt that the Coloureds' representation will be abolished, too, as soon as it becomes inconvenient?

Tomlinson Report

Then there is the Tomlinson Report. The South African Government appointed a Commission to work out the implementation of full and complete apartheid: what would it cost and how could it be done?

This Commission reported a few months go, and the results of its investigations were briefly these; in the first place, total apartheid, the formation of two exclusive and separate, independent areas for White and Black was an impossibility but an approximation to this "ideal" state of affairs might be achieved (with the numbers of Black and White approximately equal in the White area) after the Native Reserves were rehabilitated and indus-trialised and the High Commission territories

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WAR is an effort by one country or bloc to impose its will upon another country or bloc by means of organised military force. Pacifists oppose war because it is a denial of the infinite worth of every human being, because it teaches men to murder, because it destroys in men something of their humanity, because evil means cannot achieve good ends, as figs do not grow from thistles,

The Twentieth Century has been the bloodiest in human history. Even before World War II it had a war volume ten times larger than that of all previous human history combined.

This period has seen also the rise of the Power State. Total war and the Power State are both expressions of the violence of our age. Fach depends on the other, and that which weakens one weakens the other.

One of the early steps in the development of the Power State was the spread of economic and political imperialism. This was expressed in the absorption by some States of nearby territories and in colonialism-the foreign domination of a people for economic, and military benefit and the increase of power. This imperialist domination was either blatantly achieved by military means at the outset or military measures were soon

Rationalisations were created—and are still with us— to ease the consciences of European "Christians" who had become imperial warlords: the subject people were "inferior," the white man had a "burden" to bring "civilisation" to the "savages." These pleas were used to convince men of what they inwardly knew was wrong.

RACH conquered land enabled the rising Power State to maintain and increase its over-all position of economic, political and military dominance. Modern war would be a rather different phenomenon if a few States did not control the economic resources, manpower and military bases in these conquered lands.

The situation is now changing. Because India, for example, is politically independent, Britain can no longer declare war on her behalf. She cannot rely on India's economic resources or mappower for war. She can no longer, without permission, use her land, sea and air bases for war. A shmilar resulting reduction in military potential would follow if the United States no longer had Puerto Rico and Okinawa, or the Soviet Union no longer had Azerbaijan and Lithuania.

Another indication of the changing situation is that most of the countries now standing between the two Power Blocs—thus reducing military polarisation and the likelihood of war—are former colonial terrii.e., India, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Sudan.

All is not yet well, however.

In the Kenya debate in the House of Commons last Wednesday someone suggested that Mombassa would make "an admirable harbour for defence purposes in that part of the Indian Ocean and, eventually, of the Pacific" if Trincomalee has to be abandoned because of independent Ceylon's new policy.

Britain's desire to hold Mombassa as a base may someday result in new repression of the non-Europeans in Kenya in an effort to maintain military advantage resulting from minority settler and colonial domination.

Imperialism and its expression in colonialism are blatant evils which ought to be opposed by all decent human beings. But they are special evils for pacitists. They are even more relevant to anti-war activity than many other evils which violate human worth, such as capital punishment.

THE struggle against colonialism is inherently a vital part of the struggle against war. Colonial rule is maintained by military and quasi-military force. Colonialism means that the occupying power has at its control for war purposes the manpower, economic resources, military bases, and even the whole territory of that occupied land.

If the foreign rule is cast off, then the war-making potential of the occupying Power State is reduced. The concentration of military power is thus broken up. The area of the world automatically involved in a war between the Power States is reduced. Even the ability of those Power States to conduct a war is diminished.

An end to colonialism and imperialism would not automatically mean an end to war, but it would mean that both a major cause of conflict had been removed and that it would not be so easy, to precipitate a world-wide

In a colony, when the ruling nation seeks to continue its foreign nulitary domination in the face of the opposition of the people of that occupied country, that ruling power has declared war.

That war, like every other, the pacifist opposes,



councils became a matter of inter- Germany. national interest because it was pinion were moving.

An added point of interest was that they practically coincided with the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the republic an occasion THE Germans have now in addion which the monarchists and neofascists were certain to do all they thinking again about their situation could to increase their representative in the Western military set-up. strength.

They failed completely. The existng regime has emerged strengthened, with monarchists and neo-fascists on one side, and the Communists on the invade Western Europe. other, fosing seats to the more moderate parties in a contest in which 91 per cent of the voters went to

The middle-road parties themselves have moved slightly more to the left. The Christian Democrats remain the

largest single party.
The Nenni Socialists have improved their position and are now less dependent on co-operation with the Communists, whose leader Togliatti could not manage to extricate himself from the awkward situation in which he found himself, after his fervid Stalin worship, when Moscow performed the great turn-about,

But the process of government (if the parliamentary elections produce the same results) will continue to be one of compromise between the Christian Socialists and one or another of the moderate parties.

The extremists at both ends will still be a potential danger to stability. It is something to be thankful for that this danger has at least

Bulganin's letter

THE Russian Government is today engaged in a very persistent and enterprising "peace offensive" of a quite different kind from the period when "peace" came to be a "dirty word" because it was associated with a propaganda that so often seemed to be belied by the Russian attitude in diplomatic relations.

The new move that has been made in the letter from Marshal Bulganin America to a maximum of 1,500,000 to President Eisenhower and the men under arms was vetoed by the leaders of the other Western powers US after having been agreed upon comes at a time when the Khrush-

We think that the Russian Govern- with each other. ment would do well today to bring into its representations in the field of international affairs an explicit disavowal of some of the earlier attitudes for which Stalin policy was

responsible. Such an approach would add to the embarrassment that the Western statesmen are so obviously feeling and would increase the pressure that will be needed to compel them to bring their policies under racial review

This new approach makes the suggestion that the Western powers

Italian provincial and municipal removing their armed forces from quiry, then the public will know who

There is no positive avowal that realised that they would show, in this may make negotiations for Geranticipation of the parliamentary man reunification easier, but the elections to come in 1958, in which move will inevitably appeal to the direction political feeling and public German people as offering promise of such a possibility.

Direct negotiations

tion a very formidable reason for

As we have already pointed out the Russian reductions in armaments clear out of the way the anticipation that it is the Russian intention to

This means that should Germany now become involved in war it will be an atomic war to be fought out

Italy Disarmament Kenya Germany

primarily between Russia and the USA, with Germany as an early are in no moral position to objective for H-bombing in order to the Africans for using remove such monster US military against White oppression. centres as Kaiserslautern.

the inhabitants of such neighbourhoods may have come to depend on US military policy they are inevitably destined to be the first victims to be removed by an H-bomb in any new large scale war.

Another proposal that seems to be implied in Marshal Bulganin's letter is that there should be an attempt between the US and the USSR to settle in direct negotiations outside the framework of the UN Disarmament Commission the question of an agreed reduction of armaments.

After recent experiences this seems to be the obviously reasonable approach. As the schedule of reductions that would have limited Russia and US after having been agreed upon by France, Britain and Russia it is comes at a time when the Khriish-chov speech confirming the worst that was said by critics of Communist policy during the Stalin period is being given full publicity.

By France, British and Russia it is clearly desirable that the two great armed leviathans, whose conflict dominates the world, should try to seek agreement in direct negotiation

Kenya inquiry

IME Kenya debate in the House of Commons stirred deep feelings. Both Labour and the Consercharges" made.

no serious reference to Labour's re-zones. peated requests for a full independent

finance such an independent in-ry, preferably including members quiry, preferably including members to be used, of other political parties and inde- Some obs pendents.

a venture, but we see none great industrial interests of a enough to prevent it. If the Govern-Germany.

fears the truth.

But if Labour rests content with asking the Government to undertake an inquiry into affairs already under its control many will wonder how deep its concern is in Kenya affairs THE

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Based on violence

DURING the debate pleas were made by the Government benches to understand what these past years of Man Man have mean to the lonely European farmer in constant fear for the lives of his family and himself.

Strong reassurances came from Labour that they realised and appreciated this preciated this.

We, too, realise that it is a terrible experience that the White settlers in Kenya have had. But we wish that the Conservative speakers had es pressed a little of the same human concern for the plight of the Afri

When considering the sufferings Whites in Kenya, let us remember that their control of Kenya's political their control tical and economic life is based upon violence.

The White settlers of Kenya who whole position there is founded upon and maintained by violence and threat of the state of the s threat of violence against Arican are in no moral position to condem Africans for using violence

However much the livelihood of Oppression's chains of such projects

WITH all due regard for the sul ferings of the Whites, they must realise that their only real alternative to constant force lies and their indito constant fear lies in their individually and vidually and as a group admitting that their privileged status is immeral, and then setting and then setting out to live on the basis of equal rights with the Africants cans, Asians and Arabs.

Only thus will they be freed freely

the spiritual and social chains by which the oppressor binds himself.

It remained for Leslie Hale to an in the debate, that if the remained group of the settlers are determined to stand in the ways of the legitimate. to stand in the way of the legitime advancement of five million Attention then those settlers "must get out the way,

We plead with Kenya's settlers either live on the basis of leave rights with Africans, or to Kenya. If they are to be spared men bloodshed in the future, it these are the only alternatives the possess.

Federation

SOME surprise has been occasion by the support given to increase contacts with East Germany by Alkaiser, the Federal Minister for Alkaiser of the Comman Affairs vatives admitted there were "grave charges" made.

The Government spokesmen made no serious reference to Labour's re-

If such proposals are to be take inquiry into detention camps, prisons, scriously they must lead to a government refuses, etc. tion of the East German important control of the covernment refuses as a second control of the covernment refuse as a sec If the Government refuses, as we ment, and they represent an importance of the least German Government refuses, as we ment, and they represent an importance of the least German Government refuses, as we ment, and they represent an importance of the least German Government of the

Some observers think the best hope lies in some form of federation This would give the Labour Party the whole of Germany which a chance to prove that it is taking involve acceptance of a dissessionally its concern for the rights neutrality as providing the non-White peoples of Kenya, guarantee to Germany's neighbor of the non-White peoples of Kenya. There would be difficulties in such and as best serving the economic

Notebook From the Editor's

Reason to be proud

OR the Movement for Colonial Freedom to have drawn such a large audience to the Central Hall last Friday was a great achievement. Public meetings are at a low ebb these days.

Douglas Rogers who, with Fenner Brockway, had worked for years to rouse the public conscience through the forerunner of the MCF, the Congress of Peoples Against Imperialism. gress of Peoples Against Imperialism, is now in the Gold Coast so could not see the growth of this great cause. The PPU can well be proud of its

early affiliation to this movement week gift subscriptions to which now has the support of four overseas. million people,

Need for non-violence

NYE BEVAN received a great ovation when he sat down after what good paper indeed, and when he was. I believe, his first speech on an "sub" that you so kindly and MCF platform. But I think an even is finished I will renew it for an of greater reception was given to Eileen year."

Fletcher when she rose to speak.

Ile adds that he passes the golfy of the control of the contr

To Victor Gollancz must go the to an Indian worker on the credit for winding up the evening "He was thrilled to bits with an emphasis on the need for that it is what Nehru is non-violence in the struggle for at . . ."

colonial freedom, a note already troduced by Fellowship of ciliation member Canon Collins

I much admired the way might be the way might well have proved a second unity cident during the meeting occurrence. cident during the meeting, occasions by heckling from an Empire Layalist

He'll subscribe

MANY readers are using a coupon on page 5 for free

A sisal planter in Tanganyika been one recipient of a Peace of a gift sub." He has told the good paper indust it is a gift good paper indust that it is a gift good paper industry.

Hyenas and prisons in Nyasaland last week. He was found guilty of

THIS Peace News feature has a new base-Blantyre, Nyasaland. Although Nyasaland was at one time tagged East Africa, it is today a

50 miles east to west.

It has as its borders Northern Rhodesia, Tanganyika and Mozam ness is an ever-growing streak of bique. The huge Lake Nyasa is an nationalism. The average hard-workattraction to European tourists both ing, uneducated native is becoming from the Rhodesias and South Africa. more conscious of the Nyasaland

ingly ugly little towns five miles apart, form the commercial capital of this scenically beautiful country. Zomba, the seat of Government, is set in the side of the great mountain of that name and is 40 miles north

of Blantyre. Rising tension

Nyasaland might almost be an island, so divorced does it seem from other parts of this vast continent.

Hustle and bustle has passed it by. said—"It has clearly shown that the The country today jogs along very Congress is the mouthpiece of the animation here which has utter and much as though it cocks a snoot at progress and its attendant snags and advantages. Yet evidence of material about the popularity of my organisation."

There is, however, one section of animation here which has utter and complete freedom of speech. I am thinking of the hyenas.

These strong-jawed beasts—it is said that their bite is stronger than a

Nyasaland is a country which has a signified that Congress is "popular" and residential areas scavenging from Before the last war it was one of is debatable. Most voters in outlying dustbins and howling hysterically like

There was never any trouble between settler discounts the ConNot that there is any apparent friction today. White folk still go about their business, whether it be about their business, whether it be doubtedly, for good or bad, the about their business, whether it be Africans' mouthplece.

Mr. Sangala was in the news again

Nevermeless, indexer, much the European settler discounts the Conabty the most enlightened Prisons Service in Southern Africa.

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BASIL DELAINE'S CENTRAL AFRICAN COMMENTARY

part of the Federation and conse-

But how long will it last? Below this veneer of co-operative-

Tr was only a few months ago that mention. He said: the Congress scored its first triumph by sweeping all five Legisla- case as a warning that people who tive Council seats reserved for prepare statements and who publish Africans.

At that time Mr. J. F. Sangala, great care not to go beyond the President-General of the organisation, commenting on the election results, ment and must guard their language." said-" It has clearly shown that the

the Cinderellas of British territories districts had no idea of why or for bereaved women, in Africa.

There was never any trouble beNevertheless, however, much the

He was fined only, much to the

"doing an act with seditious intent and publishing a seditious publica-

The country is a little over 550 with the happy-go-lucky Nyasaland miles from north to south and some African.

Surprise and indignation of many leading European settlers. And the amount of the fine didn't do much to amount of the fine didn't do much to quell their annoyance. It was £10 on each count.

Denial of free speech

Sangala's henchman, Mr. T. D. T Blantyre and Limbe, two surprises and Surprise African Congress—the chief all-Afritist two counts and also of "being in part, form the commercial capital of

The European magistrate's remark when passing sentence is worthy of "I am imposing the penalty in this

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KENYA: INQUIRY DEMANDED

sort of announcement to make and his refusal

port of them. After Mr. Brockway's detailed

Mr. Lennox-Boyd's silence served to irritate

vidence it seemed the case was proved and

in the prison records. It was, he said, a

informed by the Governor of Kenya that 21

young girls were serving prison sentences at

Kamiti women's camp under the apparent age of 16, of whom, said the Governor, seven were 15, eight were 14, five were 13

Eleven days later, on May 29, the Gov-

" inaccuracy in the prison records."

ernor telegraphed him to say that the ages he had given had been wrongly quoted

Mr. Lennox-Boyd quoted the Governor as saying: "All have now been medically ex-

amined and their approximate ages are

medically certified to be 15 in three cases,

15½ in one case, 16½ in one case, and 17½ in

to be misled by what was actually a prison

He told the House that on May 19 he was

Charges refuted

regrettable mistake,

and one was 12 years of age.

the Opposition.

record error.

House debates Peace News exposures

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

THE debate on Kenya in the House of Commons last week centred largely around the allegations by Miss Eileen Fletcher, the former rehabilitation worker in Kenya, and the disclosures in Peace News. Indignant MPs demanded a full reply from the Government to the

Mr. Fenner Brockway (Lab., Eton and Slough) produced the Pamphlet reprinted from Peace News of Miss Fletcher's articles which, he said, contained the essential facts.

The debate was conducted in a tense almosphere, chiefly because of the blunt refusal of Mr. Lennox-Boyd, the Colonial Secretary.

It was clear that Mr. Lennox-Boyd had some Secretary, to reply to the charges until sort of announcement to make and his refusal to speak until the end lent the debate a certain unreality. Beyan (Lab., Ebbw Vale) appealed to tain unreality. him to speak earlier, but Mr. Lennox-Boyd indicated that he preferred to wait and hear what MPs had to say before were quoted and documents produced in sup-

He left it to his lieutenant, Mr. John Hare, Minister of State for the Colonies, to open for the Colonies, to open for the Government and this Minister refuted the allegation that girls of 11 and 12 were

RE-OPEN CYPRUS **MEGOTIATIONS**

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THE British National Peace Council, the Hitish National Peace Council, one sations are affiliated, has issued a statement the still the Government to adopt "a more than it has so far shown.

The Council condemned Cypriot violence and also said that "it is equally impossible to lustify in the face of world opinion many of the actions which have been undertaken by the Government to restore order . .

Makarios," the deportation of Archbishop ment has depended entirely on military force, and its office of the statement said. "the Government has depended entirely on military force, and its office of the statement said further and its effect has been to alienate still further the the population of the Island, as well as to damage severely our ancient friendship with Greece and our reputation in the eyes of our liends,"

The Council urged "an imaginative undertanding of Cypriot demands.

Our Government must recognise that Cyprus has a moral right to independence tule apart from Britain's strategic interests. It should also recognise that in the interests of of international stability the relations of friendship which existed between Greek and Tuck Turk in the Island until recently must be restored."

before extremism becomes dominant and irevocable, the re-opening of negotiations making close to him and to the rest of the making clear to him and to the rest of the world that Britain is ready to establish Cyprus an interest of that as an independent country, the steps to that independence being subject to arrangement" between Britain and the acknowledged repretentatives of the Cypriot people.



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terms of imprisonment and declared that this was " utterly untrue." "What I have said is backed up by repre-

sentatives of the Churches and of the Society of Friends in Kenya, who are closer to these matters than many people in this country," he

Mr. John Dugdale (Lab., West Bromwich) said he had met Miss Fletcher and was very much impressed not only by her honesty and sincerity but by her common sense and her ability to investigate problems.

It appeared, he said, that there were children of 11 and there had been in the past children of six and seven years of age in camps on their own without their parents. He understood that children under seven could no longer be kept in such conditions, but apparently it was not until Miss Fletcher made her allegations that this alteration was made.

If only half of Miss Fletcher's charges were proven it meant that the detention camps in Kenya, for which the Government were responsible, had many features bearing a close resemblance to those in the fron Curtain coun-

Mr. Brockway's speech

Particular interest was shown in the speech of Mr. Brockway, who said that, following Eventually, the Colonial Secretary said the Peace News article, he had written to Miss that the complaints concerning the ages of Fletcher asking her for dates, prison numbers the imprisoned girls were due to an error

and details of the prison records.

He read three cases to the House. The first was that of an 11-year-old Kikuyu girl charged with two counts of taking illegal oaths and sentenced to two years' hard labour and five years' hard labour, consecutive.

The second case concerned a 12-year-old who was given a life sentence for consorting. and the third was another 12-year-old sentenced to life imprisonment for consorting with armed

Dealing with Miss Fletcher's charge that juveniles in Kenya were put to hard labour, Mr. Brockway quoted this statement she had given to him: "I have seen girls carrying pisé blocks which are quite heavy and young women carrying bowls of mud for brick making. A prison visitor complained of them having to cut up large tree roots."

Referring to Miss Fletcher's protest at un-

Mr. Brockway, he said, was quite entitled accompanied children in detention camps, he said he had figures for the Gilgit camp, dated February 12, 1955. In that camp there were were spined by the Commissioner of Prisons, the 217 children 31 were unaccompanied by and it was an extraordinary coincidence, any adult. Surely, that the ages should all have been. Then the

Then there was the case of the Langata detention camp where Miss Fletcher found a boy of four and a boy of seven who had no Mr. Lennox-Boyd replied that no court in relative in the camp, Kenya could sentence anyone under 14 years of age and that, by itself, was a sufficiently good indication that there was an error on the

Mr. Frederick Bennett (Con., Torquay) said Miss Fletcher should have informed the Colonial Secretary of her complaints as soon <u>Պուսաբարարարանությունը ու որ ընդանական հայաստանության արդարարարարարարարանության անդարարարարարարարարարարարարար</u>

This report on the Kenya Debate last Wednesday in the House of Commonsthe first full debate on Kenya in 15 months-does, necessarily, not cover many important aspects of the 61-hour debate.

This included such subjects as the ending of the emergency, the detainces, conditions in detention camps and prisons, rehabilitation methods, villagisation, the Courts Report, the use of land, the coming elections, qualifications for voters and the

advisability of separate or common voters roles.

The entire debute is available in Hansard, Vol. 553, No. 164, available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 11d. post free. We plan, however, in future important. important.

Mr. Bevan: "If the courts do, in fact, sen- as she arrived in this country instead of writing tence a prisoner in this way, would the Com- articles in a newspaper six months later. missioner be committing an offence by signing

be an improper act. But the fact is that they were not under 14 and 1 can only ascribe the error in the documents to the tragic amount of

work that faced people at that time.

Mr. Bevan said that, if an error had been made, Miss Fletcher was entitled to believe that the ages which had been certified by the Commissioner were, in fact, the right ages. Therefore her evidence was given in good faith.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd agreed and declared that he was not making any charge against Miss

"Even if I had not got the proof I was not going to do that," he added.

Miss Fletcher supported

The debate was opened by Mr. Creech Jones (Lab., Wakefield), former Colonial Secretary, who, in the course of a broad attack on the Government's Kenya policy, said that a strict inquiry seemed to be called for into the treatment of young persons in Kenya. In the prison compounds the girls mixed freely with criminal women. They had received no proper training,

education or instruction.

In some cases they had been sentenced to solitary confinement for delinquencies. It was a system which would not be defended by any MP.

Mr. Hare, in his initial defence of the situa-on, complained that Miss Fletcher had brought none of her charges to the attention of the authorities of Kenya.

Mr. Jones immediately refuted that. Before leaving Kenya, he said, Miss Fletcher had seen the Chief Secretary and gave him the information she had used in this country. She warned him that, unless something were done, she would be obliged to inform the British public of what she had discovered.

Mr. Have dealt with the allegation that girls aged 11 and 12 had been sentenced to long

Major Patrick Wall (Con., Haltemprice) said a document to the effect that he had accepted the custody of a person illegally imprisoned?"

"He would, indeed," replied the Colonial Secretary, "if it had been the fact that a court had sentenced someone under 14 and the Conmissioner had received him. It would have been better for him to have gone straight to the Colonial Secretary with his proof instead of waiting to make a speech in the House.

Mrs. Barbara Castle (Lab., Blackburn) said she had deliberately refrained from meeting that if Mr. Brockway had wanted immediate action taken it would have been better for him to have gone straight to the Colonial Secretary

she had deliberately refrained from meeting Miss Fletcher because, as she had recently visited Kenya, she wanted to give her own impressions without being accused of any kind of collusion with the woman who had originated the charges.

She spoke of her experiences at the camps in Kenya, despite the attempts which were made to pull the wool over her eyes.

Barbara Castle also demanded an independent inquiry into conditions in Kenya, including the running of the camps, the operation of the emergency powers, and the use of detention orders and freatment of detainees.

She declared: "I say, in full recognition

of what I am saying, that we are beginning to get in Kenya at this moment the confinantion now of controls which were introduced for emergency purposes, purely for the sake of control."

She declared that no plans for Kenya would amount to very much "until we have begun by establishing the status of the African as a

human being."
"Heaven knows," she said, "what Miss Fletcher has said about the past has been fully borne out from all kinds of reputable

Moral integrity

Leslie Halo (Lab., Oldham, Wost) declared: "... if 4,000 settlers in Kenya ... determine to stand in the way - I hope they will not of the legitimate advancement of five million Africans, then those settlers must get out of the

Concluding his speech, he declared: " At this moment a real struggle has started for the soul of Africa. The liberal conscience of Britain is becoming heard more than it has been for a long time; people are evolving a new conception of human rights and there is a new demand for human dignity. We cannot afford

HE WAS READING IT TOO



N May 4 I used this space to appeal for money to defray the cost of the extra pages carrying Eileen Flotcher's first article on Kenya.

I little thought that a month later I should be sitting in the gallery at the House of Commons listening to a debate

centred around that article and be looking down on a member on the Government benches reading Peace News

On one issue at least we have broken through public apathy and stirred the conscience of the country.

We ask every reader in the weeks ahead to talk about Peace News; to win new readers; to raise funds so that continued publication of the paper can be ensured. We are grateful to those Labour Party

members, trade unionists, Quakers and other church groups who have come to our help at a time of financial difficulty.

May we appeal once again for more and more collections to be taken on our behalf at meetings, in clubs, factories, church groups, offices, in fact wherever an opportunity presents itself,

Our position is critical-too frequently our bank balance hovers at around £50. In the autumn we can begin raising some of the £2,000 we want to get from the sale of Christmas cards. This still leaves over £3,000 to be raised from this appeal,

The only wealthy backing we have is the good will and campaigning spirit of our readers. ask for an extra effort now. THE EDITOR.

Contributions since fune 1: £148 4s. 2d. Total since January 1, 1956: £642 158.

Anonymous contributions gratefully acknowledged: from Sutton 3s.; Shepperton 5s.; L. Hand, Shaftesbury 5s.; "Anxious," Malden

Please make cheques, a.c., payable to Peuce News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

BRITISH QUAKERS: 'END HANGING

The following statement was issued from the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends. A copy has been sent to the Home Secretary; THE Society of Friends in its annual meeting

welcomes the Bill now before the House of Commons for the removal of the death penalty for unurder.

We feel that we should at this time declare once again our unwavering opposition to capital punishment. The sanctity of human life is one of the fundamentals of a Christian society and can in no circumstances be set aside. Our concern, therefore, is for all victims of violence, not only the murderer but also those who suffer by his act.

The sanctioning by the State of the taking of human life has a debasing effect on the community, and tends to produce the very brutality which it seeks to prevent.

We realise that many are sincerely afraid of the consequences if the death penalty is abolished, but we are convinced that their fears are unjustified.

We are thankful that so many of our fellow countrymen are actively facing this issue. We fervently hope that the Bill will be passed by Parliament without limitation.

to allow a small body of settlers by a policy of repression to lose the fundamental moral integrity of Britain which is tied up in inis struggle."

Dame Irene Ward (Con., Tynemouth) said she did not believe the implications of Miss Fletcher's charges. She hoped the Colonial Secretary would refute them "up to the hilt."

Investigation demanded

Mr. Bevan, in his winding-up speech for the Opposition, said there had been a grave breakdown in communication between Parliament and what was happening in the Colonies. The Opposition had been considering this for some time and were going to make certain proposals to Parliament for revising the constitutional machinery.

Dealing with Miss Fletcher's allegations, he said the Colonial Secretary would not be doing justice to himself or the reputation of this country if he attempted to tob off the whole thing by casting doubt on the ability, the industry or the reputation of this wirness.

"The facts are stated with too great circonstantiality to be dismissed in that way,"

He hoped Mr. Lennox-floyd would either make a full reply or undertake an investigu-tion which could be relied upon. In his reply to the debate, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said Mr. Bevan had given hun notice

that the Opposition proposed to submit certain proposals for a change in the constitutional machinery concerning the dealings of the House with colonial ulluirs.

Any proposals that were made would be examined with an open mind. He shared the feeling that the system of Parliamentary question and answer in this field was not altogether

a satisfactory way of exercising and showing the interest of the House of Commons in this Mr. Lennox-Boyd said there was no record

of Miss Flotcher ever having brought to the notice of the Ministry which employed her the alleged conditions of which she complained

She had a long interview with the Chief Secretary before her departure in which she made vigorous complaints, but they were complaints about purely personal matters and she made no reference to multicatment of detaineus or juvenile offenders or any of the matters to which she had given publiclty in her article

It was obvious from the protests from the Labour benches following Mr Lannax Royd's reply on the ages of young girls in Kenya prisons that Labour will not let the matter rest.

EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION

By F. A. Lea

desired be defined.

The Werkphain Adventure, by Wyatt Rawson. Stuart, 12s. 6d.

THE Scylla and Charybdis of society are anarchy and despotism; of school, disorder and punishment. Few educationists steer clear of both; those who do, advance the free society further than all the politicians and parties put together.

Kees Hocke has been one of those few.

In his school, the Werkplaats at Utrecht, the Netherlands, now numbering some 850 boys and girls between the ages of 4 and 19, free-dom and order are reconciled. The importance of such an achievement is incalculable.

It was time the history and methods of the Werkplaats were made more widely known in this country; and no one was better equipped for the task than Wyatt Rawson, whose book is the latest of a long series of services to British education.

Vivid, informative, admirably illustrated, it should interest not only teachers, but all who are concerned for the taught.

The Werkplants was not founded, it grew. This may partly account for its success: for the reconciliation which society finds so hard is realised daily in the family, and Kees Boeke's family was the nucleus of his school.

There the ideal was embodied already; it

did not need even to be formulated.
All that was needed, as more and more children joined his own, was to adopt whatever methods of teaching and discipline preserved the familiar spirit, to discard whatever did not.

Spontaneity and responsibility

That, of course, meant continual experiment, arduous and exacting. But Kees Bocke was a born experimenter. He has never been afraid to live by his theories of the good life, or what is rarer still-to alter his theories when

they failed to work out in practice.

As a pacifist, he was an "absolutist," refusing to compromise with the existing economy even to the extent of handling money until the impracticability, the ultimate sterility, of such a total dissociation from society came home to him.

From 1926-54, as head of a live institution, he showed the same courage and flexibility.

Since order can be maintained without force only where children (or adults for that matter) are interested in all their activities, and interest is the key to knowledge, it is not surprising that the methods evolved at the Werkplants have proved outstandingly successful by academic and technical criteria.

On this account alone they would merit the

attention of teachers, more especially, perhaps, of teachers in comprehensive schools.

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The House of Commons debated

Eileen Fletcher's

TRUTH ABOUT KENYA

(With an Introduction by Leslie Hale MP)

The pamphlet re-print of her Peace News disclosures of conditions in Kenya, now available for

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Blackstock Road,

But the comprehensive school will get us nowhere, unless it comprehends more than proficiency; and to rate "character" before proficiency is futile, unless the "character

It is because it has made a union of spontaneity and responsibility its prime criterion that this great experiment has so much to teach: which those will be the keenest to learn who are most alive to the qualities required, for freedom-in-order to be more than a catch-phrase.

If it speaks highly for the Werkplaats that it now includes the recognised demonstration Kindergarten for the whole of Utrecht Province, that the Netherlands Government has accorded it a grant, and that Queen Juliana's daughters were among its latest pupils, it speaks more highly still for the Province, the Government and the Queen.

GANDHI'S LAST YEARS

By Horace Alexander

Mahatma Gandhi: The Last Phase, Vol. I, by Pyarelal, Navajivan Press, Ahmedabad, 30s.

THE first of two massive volumes, covering between them the last four, critical years of Gandhi's life, written with immense erudition and care by his devoted secretary, Pyarelal Nayyar, has now reached England.

It is a book that should be available in every public library. Gandhi, as the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, rightly says in his Introduction, did not invent the principle of non-violence; nor did he ever attempt to write an exhaustive thesis about it. What he did was to try to practise it every day of his

life, in every relationship.

So the only way to learn the wisdom of Gandhi is to soak oneself in his writings and in his life-story. Study of these last years, as vividly told by Pyarelal, would make a fitting supplement to the study of his Autobiography. It is the kind of book to soak in for weeks or

Dr. Fosdick's religion claims of religion. By PATRICK FIGGIS

What is Vital in Religion. A volume of sermons on contemporary Christian problems, by Harry Emerson Fosdick, SCM Press, London, 12s. 6d.

ON a certain Armistice Day in the early 1930s at the famous Riverside Church, New York, Dr. Fosdick ended a sermon with the words "I renounce war and never again,

GOING PLACES!

By BRIC GREEN

DURING this summer a great multitude of young people will be leaving the shores of England for places such as Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, and many other countries in Europe. Some will be going there to study at universities others (1) We have the study at universities others (1) We have the study at universities others (1) We have the study at universities of the study at universitie ties, others to Work Camps, building homes and churches, whilst most young people will be there for a holiday of walking, climbing, cycling, or just lazing on the shore of the blue Mediterranean sea.

Indeed many and varied will be the ways in which young people will be spending this summer across the water.

Maybe you are one of these young people with the wanderlust in your bones. You will,

directly or indirectly, will I sanction or support another!"

Thus the basis of the Peace Pledge Union first received expression. So when, some twenty years later, another volume of sermons by the same independent-minded, courageous preacher is made available, readers of Peace News may naturally be interested.

But there is a further reason for commending these sermons. I believe that one major reason why pacifism has made such little headway in this country during the last ten years is the general decline of religious conviction.

Of course, there are pacifists who do not profess any religious convictions; but most of us, in my opinion, are not prepared for the implications of unilateral disarmament (which might be highly unpleasant) because we are not sure of God, of the reality of the spiritual world.

BELIEFS

If I am right, then to help people to a recovery of personal religious conviction is indeed a step in the direction of helping them to consider the claims of pacifism. And for that purpose I know of no better advocate of the Christian position than Dr. Fosdick; partly because his terms are real terms, his language real language, that anyone can understand.

In particular there is one sermon, preached on Lincoln's birthday, called "A religion to support democracy" that provides food for thought for those who believe in democracy, but who at present are unable to accept the

Dr. Fosdick believes that religion is essential for democracy; firstly, in order to dignify personality; secondly, to provide a higher loyalty than that of the state; thirdly, as a means of creating the equality and fraternity of the people; and fourthly, as a means of creating responsible, personal character in individual citizens. Maybe you don't agree!

But this sermon, and indeed the whole volume will repay careful reading.

maybe, be sharing with them the wonder and beauty of the cities, and lakes, the villages and the mountains of the Continent.

Not only will you come to realise this aspect of the countries through which you pass but also you will be meeting people, people with different tradition and outlook on life to the one you have made your own.

What fun it will be meeting these people with their different ideas, and their own peculiar customs, and what fun it will be making them town town the making them town town to the making them town town to the making t making them your friends and finding that despite differences in creed and language, race and custom those friendships can really mean something. something.

FRIENDSHIP

Your primary reason for going abroad is, and doubt, to hit the high spots and to reap a wealth of gaicty, excitement, and entertain ment, plus, of course, a good healthy tan-

Today we can, and must, couple that with sense of mission. As unconsciously as we we must be breaking down, by friendship, the barriers of race, colour and creed.

By this coming and going modern youth can be ambassadors of peace, helping to permove fear hatred and arrival and arrival and arrival and arrival and arrival and arrival arrival arrival and arrival move fear, hatred and prejudice.

So far so good, but even now we haven't all enough. To make friends with people abread is good but to identify oneself with the strenges and problems of the make friends gles and problems of these new-found free to do better is to do better. Youth today has no time for isolationism and in a rebellious way is feeling for that ideal of international brothernood.

IDEALISM IN ACTION

This idealism coupled with action can change the face of the world of old ideas and accepted principles. Let us all help to forgo these iron bands of friendship with those we meet so that there might surge through youth movements of the world a new earnest. youth movements of the world a new earnest ness to bring to an end the international the neares of the world the peace of the world.

Let us by all means, whether it be will rucksack or suitcase, be going places this plat mer, but also let us go with a mission whose end is a peaceful revolution, breaking up bands that bind us as nations, and so set up a new freedom in a new world.

A child's life of Gandhi

AS TOLD BY GERTRUDE MURRAY TO THE CHILDREN OF INDIA He reaches England

Last week we learnt how Gandhi, now a young lad of nineteen and dressed in European clothes, set sail for England in order that he might become a lawyer.

WHEN the ship arrived in the English port of Southampton, Gandhi put on a white flannel suit, thinking that this would be suitable for the month of September. When he landed, however, he summery, while he turned out to be the a perfect "English gentleman." Like so many until he got to know some other in the whole young men of his age, he was attracted by students living in a very sensible that he was living in a very sensible until he got to know some other in the property of Southampton.

Wherever he looked he could see only people in dark clothes. How angry he felt.

Worse still when he had gone to a hotel and taken a room, he was told that his luggage could not be sent to him until Monday. And it was a Saturday. Poor Gandhi. Two whole days more to spend dressed in that same white

He felt terribly homesick, too, and cried when he thought how far away his family was. Everything about him looked so strange and foreign. There was not a single friend to whom he could say how lonely he was.

He did not like the food either. It was so different from anything he had ever eaten. So he ate almost nothing and was hungry as well

In spite of his dreadful loneliness, he did not once think of writing to his brother and asking to be allowed to return home, as many another boy would have done.

He knew that he must not disappoint his kind brother who had made sacrifices in order to get together the money for this journey to England. He had been sent here to study law and he would not go back till these studies were completed.

60000

A FTER getting his luggage, Gandhi went on to London, where he was to study. There he found lodgings in the house of a widow who lived with her two daughters.

He lost no time in telling her that he could not eat meat and was pleased that she agreed to give him vegetarian dishes only. But foreign clothes,

when the food was placed before him he could not eat it. The lady certainly cooked vegetables in a funny way- or at least Gandhi

He was much too shy to tell her this, however, so he just ate as little as possible, and got hungrier and hungrier as the day went by. Every day he would wander about the streets, looking for a vegetarian restaurant, but in

Just when he was getting quite desperate, he found what he wanted. The food sold there was very good indeed, and at last he was able to satisfy his hunger completely.

only person wearing white in the whole of Southampton.

A perfect English gentleman." Like so many until he got to know some other the young men of his age, he was attracted by students living in London. Several of the whole what was new and foreign without considering young men were very poor indeed and whother it was suited to him the south of the sout whether it was suited to him or not.

He took notice of fashionable people and tried to copy them in every way. He wasted a cooked their own food in their own rooms lot of money on buying smart English clothes, a tall silk hat and so on.

He spent ten minutes every morning in brushing and arranging his hair. He started taking lessons in ballroom dancing, in playing the violin and in elocution. What a change from the shy boy on the ship who would not even talk to other passengers. But these new ideas of Gandhi were not to last long.

how silly it was to waste his good brother's money on learning dancing and such things. They would not make him a good lawyer, and he had come to study, so that when he returned home he might earn a lot of money and help his family.

63460

NOW there is another thing in Gandhi which we must notice carefully, and it is this, as soon as he found out that he was doing a wrong and a silly thing, he at once stopped doing it, and tried to find out what was the right thing to do.

So now, as soon as he saw he was wasting both time and money on his dancing and music lessons, he stopped. After this he gave all his time to serious study.

Having seen that it was his duty to save his elder brother's money, instead of wasting it, Gandhi now tried to spend as little as possible to make up for what he had already squandered on dancing lessons and smart

copper coin, writing down the amount spen of every bus fare and postage stamp. When the grew older he advised all young people to this.

Next, he decided to walk as much as partially sible, finding it good for his health. In this way he also saved a lot of money by not taking bus.

This habit of daily walking he kept up he his life. When he was quite an old man would walk up and down the verandah duffit heavy monsoon rain, so as not to miss benefit of this daily exercise.

All this saving of money made Gandhi (ell) lived so simply that it made Gandhi's way life seem still very rich. Many of them etcl

Feeling that he could certainly do what the boys managed to do, and so save still " money, Gandhi left his comfortable boards house and went to live in a very cheap roof There he bought a very small cooking and began to prepare his meals himself. he did not want to lose too much time and this work, he ate very simple things only, as porridge and cocoa. Meanwhite he studies hard and made need. After three months he suddenly understood hard and made good progress,

UST about this time there was wonderful exhibition in Gandhi thought it would be a good idea visit it and see the lovely and famous city Paris at the same time.

Paris is not very far from London, as you know, so the trip did not cost much.

Being by now a very sensible young indeed, Gandhi began by buying a good triol of Paris and a guide book of the exhibited By studying these carefully he was able see all the important places and things without having to spend money on guides at tourists generally have to do.

The thing that he liked best in Paris Wa visit all the lovely old churches. He liked walk about in them and watch the proping. He would make a comparison in go mind between the noise and hustle of streets outside and the holy peace and quiet in

NEXT WEEK: Gandhi returns home

Holiday WITH York and ments for families v

These c turroundin their pare A holid

roundings apart fror ence has benefit bo We shou readers w to a child school hol We mal

etc. and a properly (Offers sl Grove, Lo to supply

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obvious fr will walke deliverance obtained 1 my counte bright." He also ness, imply rather than This yea Buddha's tunity to original for soteric C laken into

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Clarwyn, Challeng MR. S. I 25) when he have headtful t letion here Variety so than most year 1

year I ha know, and what the " For the LONDON Endsleigh Schasten MANCHES la., Mount MANCHES

SHEFFIELI Lanthead, Y HO. PORD :

Spe tç y bE NE (Us

to the n AME COL ADDRESS

urroundings, in homes lacking even a mini-mum of comfort, often sadly neglected by their parents.

Amil from the happiness that it brings, experithe has shown that they derive the greatest

readers would be most grateful if any of the second be willing to offer hospitality to a child or children—preferably during the

We make the arrangements for travelling, etc. and see that the children are clean and

Offers should be sent to me at 25 St. Mary's

DAVID JONES, London, N.1. Secretary, Family Service Units.

(PN June 1), Ethel Mannin wrote:
The luddha cannot be deified because having achieved Miscourage to the lunder of achieved Nirvana he no longer exists.

synonymous with extinction instead of a state of heightened consciousness to be achieved, ike the Kingdom of Heaven within, here and

That this is the true meaning of the term is objoing from Gautama's own words when he dall walked this earth: "I have obtained that deliverance by extinction of self . . I have

lle also referred to Nirvana as all-knowingness implying an expansion of consciousness

Buddha's enlightenment provides an opporthinly to correct many prevalent misconceptions of this great pacific faith, which in its original form has so much in common with testing form has so much in common with the solution of the section of the sectio

Clarwyn, East Beach, ESME WYNNE-TYSON.

Selsey, Sussex.

Challenge to pacifists

n, breaking the s, and so set up S. D. SMITH has hit the nail right on May the head in his letter to you (PN May the head in his letter to you the head in his letter 20 years we (pacifists) have nothing to offer the public but a

> licty so I may see the situation more clearly most of pacifism " of your readers. I have "talked to all sorts of people during the last have found, too, that they want to have found, too, that they want, and have every right to know, just the "Palace of Peace" would be like.

Letters to the Editor

for them. I am no emotional pacifist. I by some, that pacifists should concentrate on struggled to my present attitude through reason, by visualising my personal Christian experience of the Gospel of Love on a worldwide scale. I understand now how it would work, I believe it could work and I mean to take my share in its fulfilment.

To my amazement, I have found that most pacifists have only the haziest of ideas of what Mr. Smith calls non-violence in action. Can it be that we do not practise our peace-making completely in our everyday lives?

How can we tell the public with any authority in our voices that the Law of Love works on a national scale if we have never proved it in small groups. I suggest that this is why Quakers are so confident in their peace witness. It isn't only a beautiful theory to

For three hundred years they have proved that it works. I suspect that the public know that on the whole we haven't proved it and, reasonably, they are dubious.

As Mr. Smith says, personal sacrifice and training are demanded. Having proved the power of love in our lives, we should be trained in the best ways of demonstrating it and thus putting it across to the public. If groups were like this the peace movement would soon spread.

The power of love, when demonstrated, is quite irresistible. But this is extremely costly to individuals, so costly that selling Peace News, addressing meetings and other worthy jobs are child's play beside it.

As a newcomer I stand to be corrected, but I feel there are far too many pacifists who signed on a dotted line somewhere long ago but have never really got to grips with the problem of why one human wants to quarrel with another.

There is nothing whatsoever to stop the Early Christianity Mr. Smith mentions from being demonstrated in England in 1956. Nothing, except the eternal reluctance of men, pacifists and non-pacifists alike, to co-operate with God in Love,

DOROTHY J. KNOWLES.

31 Sutherland Road, London, W.13.

Collective pacifism

THE decision to personally refuse participation in war is based on a moral judgement. To implement the moral judgement that war should be removed from human society, however, requires more than the re-assertion of that moral decision.

It requires also serious social analysis of how war as a *social* phenomenon can be eliminated. Such analysis requires serious study of sociological theory and the condition

of contemporary Western Civilisation.

The results of such analysis then need to be implemented in terms of basic social change. This requires social action based on sound social strategy in addition to personal acts based on inner moral compulsion.

It is much easier to keep repeating a per-sonal ethical position and to struggle to maintain its "purity," than it is also to grapple with the fundamental social questions which must be dealt with if pacifists' efforts are ever to result in a war-less world.

The assertion that if war were no longer used as a method there would be no war is, of course, true; but no more true than if there of PR in Mauritius will accentuate racial and For the "Palace of Peace" would be like. were no numan connect most part pacifists have no answer resort to war (with the consequent decision, were no human conflict there would be no religious differences,

removing social conditions leading to conflicts),

The assertion also ignores the question of how you get men to refuse participation in war, and hence does not help solve the question of what pacifist organisations should be doing.

We pacifists must grapple with the question of how the social causes of war can be re-moved, of developing in theory and action an alternative non-violent method of resolving conflicts and removing evil, and of contributing to the emerging of a strong non-violent philosophical system or ideology without which there can be no solution either to the problem of war or other major related problems of Western Civilisation,

When we have come that far, we will be on our way to developing a movement capable of achieving a warless world.

GENE SHARP. London, E.5.

Mauritius

IF Peter Ibbotson thinks the retention of nominated members in the Legislative Council is undemocratic, let him work for the removal of that feature of the constitution, and not propose—as he does—to add another undemocratic feature in the system by which the elected members get their seats.

Mr. Ibbotson tells us about the numerous racial and religious groups in Mauritius, and he seems to agree that representation on the Legislative Council ought to include all or most of these, and not be confined to the largest group (Hindus).

He wants Mauritius to use the British voting system, under which, as we well know, nobody can get elected to Parliament as a pacifist—he has to get himself accepted as a candidate by one of the parties.

Thus, in Mauritius, no member of any of the communities could get on to the Legeo except by kind permission of one of the parties.

Mr. Ibbotson's Labour Party is claiming for itself the very power that it considers wrong for the Governor—the power to say whether such and such a Chinese or white or Moslem, etc. shall be on the Council, without reference the wishes of the Chinese or white or Moslem community.

Under the proportional system which the Colonial Office has had the good sense to propose, the communities themselves will select their own representatives—but not by voting as communities.

There will be no occasion for any Chinese Party or White Party, etc.; those who sup-port Labour will vote Labour, but they will have a free choice among several Labour candidates and be able to elect whichever of these they prefer (on grounds of race, religion, personality or whatever else they consider relevant) instead of merely accepting the men chosen for them by the Labour Party organisation.

ENID LAKEMAN, Research Secretary.

The Proportional Representation Society. 86 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1.

Peter Ibbotson replies:

am very glad to have the agreement of the Reseach Secretary of the Proportional Representation Society that the introduction

What we need in Mauritius is for electors

June 15, 1956-PEACE NEWS-5

to cleri their Legislative Councillors by reference to Party. We do not want electors to be influenced by racial and/or religious considerations. The present electoral system a simple majority in multi-member constituencies succeeds in achieving our need.

PR, on the other hand, will mean that an elector has to arrange the candidates in order of preference. So, if the Labour Party has four candidates standing in a four-member constituency. Labour voters will give first, second, third and fourth preferences "on grounds of race, religion, . . ." (as Miss Lakeman says) instead of voting simply for Labour

The present system secures elected members of varying racial and religious adherence in the same constituencies: Port Louis is repre-sented by both coloured and Hindu Labour members; Plaines Wilhelms by Hindu, coloured, and Indo-Christian Labour members.

The present system thus achieves a satisfactory distribution of the various racial and religious groups; there is no need to alter it on these grounds. Any alteration will, I repeat, surely increase religious and racial differences among the electorate; and the one great hope of the Labour Party in Mauritius is to create pan-Mauritian consciousness, which PR will assuredly hinder.

Tax-refusal

INDIVIDUALS form public opinion. More and more individuals in America and Germany are resisting war and the preparation for war and military service by refusing to join the armed forces or tendering any military

Sometimes those who are convinced have not the courage to take a stand and act for fear of the consequences. For instance, I have heard such a weak backer of his own beliefs say: "You wouldn't want to be called a coward for the rest of your life, would you?"

For myself I would rather bear the consequences of my refusal to pay taxes earmarked for war or its preparation, or of my refusal to help any war or its preparation than bear the shame for the rest of my life of having voluntarily helped the war effort.

A 23-year old German says he would rather be stood against the wall for the firing squad than shoot a man, particularly one with whom he has not quarrelled.

It seems to me that he who refuses to do what he believes right, for fear of being branded a coward has already taken the first step toward becoming a coward himself

FRANCIS BEHN RIGGS. 22 Robinson St., Suite 12,

Cambridge 38, Mass, USA.

PPU RELIGION COMMISSION

Pacifist Universalist Service 3.30 p.m. Sunday June 17, 1956 King's Weigh House Church, Binney St., W.1. (Near Bond St. Tube) Discourse by :

Pandit Usharbudh Arya

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ROSENBERG SOBELL MEETING, June 19, Conway Hall, 7,45 p.m., Appealances Sydney Sliverman, MP, Dr. Donaid Soper, Miss of Monakov to Gascony MBL. Chairman the Rev. Stantey Evans. Rosenberg-Sobell Citice, 39 Bucklaghan 84, WC2. Adm. La Hilli WAY week-end scheent. A World In Crists a New Approach. June 16-July 1 Hallmay Gueet House, Blackbeath. Shandey Green, Golditord, Sucrey. Artis. Inc. Middlessa. WE CAN HELP YOU. The these columns and suse your needs, Write to the Advertise-ment Managor, at above.

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Saturday, June 16

Religion Commission.

on Change Rd. Display of Children's Arts Little Pond Change Rd. Display of Children's Arts Little Pond Children, Int. Help for Children.

Sinday, June 17

Jose Church, Binney St. (Nr. Bond St. Sin.)

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RAST SHEEN: R p.m.; Vernon Hall, Vernon Rd., Ian Dixon "Pacifism and Youth." Members and friends invited. PPU. SAFFRON WALDEN 1 7.30 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., High St. Frederick Forder. PPU.

Thursday, June 21

BALHAM AND TOOTING (8 p.m.; Flat 4, No. 28 Christchurch Rd., S.W.2, S. K. Ouha, "Mankind in the Nuclear Age," PPU. LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. Gene Sharp, "Moral Challenge and American Tradition," PPU,

LONDON, W.C.Li. 7.30 p.m.; Dick Shep-pard Ho., 6 Endsleigh St. Professor George Nyolii Sakurazawa, "The Way to Peace—a Japanese View." PYAG.

Friday, June 22

BIRMINGHAM t 7.15 p.m.; Midland Inst. Bileen Fletcher, "Can we condone existing conditions in Kenya?" Hitmingham Peace Council. - CARDIFF: 7,30 p.m.; Friends Ho, Hallam Tennyson on Bhoodan (Land-gift), PPU.

Saturday, June 23 SOUTHAMPTON: 3 p.m.; Friends Mu-Ho., Ordnance Rd. Frederick Forder, "Paci-fism in the Atomic Ira." 4.40 p.m. Fea. 5.18 p.m. Discussion, "What of the Future?" PPU.

Friday Sunday, June 22 24 CIRENCESTER: Youth Hostel, Duntis-hourne Abbots. Guest, Toni Ottenburg from Switzerland. Servas weekend.

Sunday, June 24 LONDON, W.1 r 7.30 p.m.; Malatesta Club, 32 Percy St., Kapilayaddho Bikkhu, "Anarchism and Buddhism." London Anarchist Gp.

Tuesday, June 26

LONDON, S.R.9 t. 7.30 p.m.; Progress Hall, Admiral Seymon' Rd., Eitham Well Hall, Discussion, "Can Peace be achieved by Pacifism atone?" Introduced by Bill Gander, ILP and Ronald Mulione, Fellowship Paris, Woodwich ILP and Eitham PPU, WOODFORD WELLS t. 6.30 p.m.; 8 Barciay Oval. Garden Mtg. and Social, Leslie Tarlion speaking, FoR.

Wednesday, June 27

Fellowship Party. Thursday, June 28

HAMPSTEAD 1 8 p.m.; Friends Mrs. Ho., 120 Heath St. Dorothy Manfiews, "Questions that Bother Would-be Pacifists—a discussion on new PPU leaffers." PPU.

PETERBOROUGH (7.30 p.m.; Friends Mig. Ho., Thorpe Rd. Frederick Forder, PPU, Friday, June 29

LETCHWORTH 8 p.m.; Friends Mig Ho., 42 South View. Frederick Forder. PPU Saturday, June 30

SHEFFIELD: Grenowood Ho., 4 Penlstone Rd., Grenoside. Ethel Stuart serving Garden Tea in aid of the PPU funds. PPU.

Friday, July 6 BELLINGHAM: 7.45 p.m.; 97 King Alfred Ave., Mary Grigg: "Pucifism, Politics and the Press." Fellowship Party.

Saturday, July 7

084144064064784[pp1646446108p301640p7433]X+34[p3965803]X14461616184131616163 Rvery week !

SATURDAYS

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

SUNDAYS

THURSDAYS LONDON, W.C.1 i 1.15-1.45 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen St. Weekly linch-hour Sarvice of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and Jaymen of different denominations.

LONDON, W.C.1: 7.38 p.m.; Dick Shop-ard Ho., 6 Badsleigh St. Pacifist Youth

LONDON, S.E.3: 7.45 p.m.; 141 Woola-combe Rd. Ronald Mallone, BA, "Why we should comest Greenwich in the next election."

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends M. Ho., Bush Rd. Group Discussion. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.I i 3-5.30 p.m.; Friends International Centre, 32 Taylstock Sq. Lily Ward, "Aims and methods of editention for blind children." Tea (6d.) 4 p.m. If possible notify Secretary, Jone Burgess, 9 West Sc., Heriford, Education Commission, PPU.

LIVERPOOL : 8 p.m.: Pier Head. Open-ir mig. Liverpool and District Peace Board. LONDON: Weekend Workeamps, cleaning and redecorating the hours of old-age renslowers, IVSP, 19 Pembridge Villas, W.11.

HYDE PARE: 3 p.m.; Pacifin Youth colon Group. Every Sunday, PYAO, TUESDAYS MANCHESTER : 1-2 p.m.; Deanstate Biliz Site. Christian pacifist open-sit mig. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPP.

LEYTONSTONE : 8 p.m.; Friends Mig. Ho.

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benefit both physically and mentally. We should be most grateful if any of your

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lell-transcendence N her review of Gregg's Self-transcendence

This statement perpetuates the common but false Western conception of Nirvana as being synances of a state

by countenance is serene and my eyes are

rather than annihilation. This year of the 2,500th anniversary of the

beautiful theory. Outsiders will stay outside until someone shows them non-violence in action has been shown the show action here and now." tam a brand new pacifist of the Christian amount spent of

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Human rights in the colonies

take generations to eliminate."

As an alternative policy, she said, "Let us concentrate on bringing new freedom and democracy which will bring economic advantages to them, give them a full and more complete life."

Canon Collins declared that he thought the Movement for Colonial Freedom is going to the most influential movement in the country for peace and progress.'

Colonialism, imperialism, and any attempt to dominate another people is definitely anti-Christian," he said.

It is not a Christian virtue to be patient at the expense of someone else's sufferings. . . There isn't any time for patience. There is only time to create a situation of equality and fair chance for all."

He said that ultimately the question of human rights is primarily a question of life or death, of pleasure or pain for some par-ticular person. We ought, therefore, to take action on the grounds of our personal concern for our brother

STIRRED CONSCIENCE

"I beg you all to put aside all debate of whether it is 'timely.' Put yourselves in the skin of the other person, and then in the light of your stirred conscience act."

Aneurin Bevan, MP, declared that "no one has the right to claim loyalty from those to whom they deny liberty."
"I do not know any case where the power-

ful have given away power or have given justice away when the people were not demanding it from them."

He declared it was the duty of the colonial people who are suffering from oppression, "to profest against it . . . to give us pain so that in getting rid of the pain we get rid of the injustice. Don't do it in the Mau Mau way," he added.

"It is their duty to fight; it is our duty to join in the fight."

Mr. Bevan deprecated the idea that only by gradual political progress and education should colonies acquire their freedom, and become like the Europeans. This kind of reasoning amounted to saying that if they struggle to gain education and political experience and keep on for years finally "they may reach the point where they will be able to perform an Hiroshima or Nagasaki."

COLOUR BAR MOVES

☐ FROM PAGE ONE

incorporated into the grand apartheid design. But the cost of achieving even this degree of segregation was estimated at £35,000,000 in ten

The bland and deliberate hypocrisy of Nationalist policies have never been more clearly demonstrated than in the statements of official policy which greeted the Tomlin-

son Report.

The government has said that it will not spend anything like this amount of money on the Reserves, that the Report is useful purely as a guide in the formulation of policy, but was not that last and authoritative word which it had been said to be, and in any case the government was working on these lines, but with circumspection and due regard to realism.

And so South Africa proposes to continue the practicalities of integration with the futilities of apartheid, making the African a stranger and a fugitive in the land of his birth without even attempting the shadowy but, to some, plausible objective of total segregation. The effect of the Nationalist Government's statement on the ideologies of apartheid has been much what would be expected among Com-munist Party intellectuals if the USSR an-nounced that it had abandoned the ideal of classless society, what has long been the case,

of the proletariat."

In the disillusion of these idealists of apartheid there lies hope—though dim—of a split in the ranks. But I shouldn't bank on it!

University apartheid

The other grave and important news from South Africa in recent weeks has been the announcement that the Government intends introducing legislation next year to enforce apartheid at the still "mixed" universities of Witwatersrand and Cape Town where for many years no academic colour bar has been imposed and the staff, students and authorities have repeatedly and convergencyly resisted. have repeatedly and courageously resisted behind-the-scenes pressure to remove their African, Coloured and Indian students.

But the coup de grace is imminent, The Government has appointed another of its famous Commissions—this time to draw up plans for "tribal" universities for Non-White students. This is in accordance with the Bantu Education Act principle of educating Africans only for certain-and lowly-

occupations.
Who can seriously envisage half a dozen university-level colleges catering for a total student population of little more than 1,000 -and this number will decline as the Bantu Education Act schools restrict the horizons and opportunities of their scholars even more than, under the old system of segre-gated mission-schooling, they were restricted? At South African Universities Non-Whites

are fighting to preserve an imperfect but nonetheless real right—the right to seek truth in common with white students.

That right is threatened and must be de-

fended because it is terribly important.
Those who would jeopardise this same right in the new multi-racial university in Salisbury by insisting on full non-segregation or nothing should bear the South African experience in mind. Let us by all means protest at the residential segregation of the Rhodestan university, but let us also keep our sense of priorities and devote our real efforts to preserving what is in Africa an all too rare experience of equality— if only in the classrooms.

Fenner Brockway announced that 12 MPs are this week introducing a Bill to outlaw discrimination in Britain, and that Anthony Wedgwood Benn was introducing a Bill to apply the Declaration of Human Rights to the

Victor Gollancz, the final speaker, declared that two-thirds of the more than 1,000 Africans executed in Kenya were executed for charges less than murder. "The whole thing is intolerable," he said.

He rejected suggestions from hecklers that floggings and executions were justified because of violence by Mau Mau. "It is absolutely vile for us to do the same thing because they do." He referred to floggings, and said, "of course it is torture."

"finagine what it would be to feel the lash on the back" and then "ask yourself whether it would turn you to gentle or violent paths.'

"If you meet any kind of violence with violence you only add to the violence and create more violence. That is one of the spiritual laws of the universe," he declared, "Life is all one piece, You can't be selective about these things."

"It is your duly not only to fight for these particular ameliorations (in the colonies) but to fight against all outrages that offend the human spirit, all forms of torture . . , all forms of meeting evil with worse evil.

In some respects, Victor Gollancz declared, in this attitude for human life we have been getting not better but worse

We had now reached "the final horror, the final blasphemy, the atom bomb." A basically different approach was needed he declared.

The case of Mr. J. H. A. Lang . . . shows how far we have gone along the pall of McCarthyism during the last few years . . . How can we claim to be a freedom loving people if we allow marriage to an ex-Communist to be a good cause for hounding a man out of his job? . . . Ought we not to call a halt and put a stop to such silly nonsense before we plunge any further down the primrose path?

—Letter from Lord Chorley, The Times, June 11, 1956.

position of considerable responsibility in the Imperial Chemical Industries, not at the request of the Government, but because the Government informed the company that they regarded "as an essential condition of the placing of further secret contracts with ICI" that Mr. Lang should not have access to any such information, has been hailed with considerable dismay from many quarters.

June 15, 1956

Some newspapers, such as The Times and The Daily Telegraph have given half-hearted and luke-warm support to the Government's decision to remove Mr. Lang, but most of the resulting correspondence shows a sense of some kind of shock in the minds of the writers.

Yet from the moment that the Government accepted in full the findings of the Privy Councillors on Security in March, and pub lished their White Paper, is was, or should have been, well known that this kind of dismissal of certain people was bound to take

It is alleged that the Government's reason for their ultimatum to the ICI is because Mr. Lang's wife was once a Communist, and pos-

THE dismissal of Mr. Lang from a sibly, though she is no longer a member of the Party, may be taken to have Communs sympathies.

Even if she had, it is difficult to see her she could acquire secret information unless she was some sort of Delilah, who by therior means, catches her husband unawares and rob him of the him of his moral strength. Nevertheless according to the Church and the Law man and wife are one, and so if the wife can suspected of sympathies not in line with Brills

Government policy, then the man must go at the time of the publication of Government's White Paper on Security I said the publication in the publication in the publication of the publi attention in this column to the sinister word.

It is right to continue the practice of the below. the balance in favour of offering greater has tection to the security of the State rather than the security of the State rather has the security of the State rather than the security of the State rather has the security of the State rather than the security of the State rather has the security of the State rather than the security of the State rather has the security of the State rather than the security of the security of the State rather than the security of t in the direction of safe-guarding the right of the individual."

It is, perhaps, one of the most alarming Government, and accepted without demui by people who have boasted, not only of freedom, but of the wars they have fought in order to secure it and retain it.

MR. S.

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There was, of course, in the White Pure the saving clause that any person distriunder the various headings enumerated would have the right of an appeal to a Tribust Whether Mr. Lung, who is not a Civil Service but a lawyer employed by a firm not unlike Governmental control, but apparently liable Governmental blackers Governmental blackmail, has such a right not at the moment apparent.

In any case a person removed from his will on such nebulous grounds would indicate extremely difficult to prove that his sympathe do not lie in this or that direction or for that matter that his conscience is clear of of the sins for which the conscience is clear of of the sins for which, though not specific formulated, he must lose not only his job, but his good normal his good name.

He can assert that his conscience is class sympathies and that his wife, in any case, conditions tha not influence him; he can swear on that he has not of the information he has acquired, but he cannot prove it, and no Tribunal could capable of making a fact to the capable of m

capable of making a judgment of that nature From the moment of the publication of Government White Park Government White Paper, in March, the will hunt was on; Mr. Lang will not be the one, indeed there may already be many without the same may already be many making without the same means is he has for making a fight and catching the piblic mind on the own behalf own behalf.

People like Lord Chorley, and many who are now writing to the Press, are should this violation of our much vaunted liberty. what is not recognised is that this is the lost

sequence of war and war proparation. Confirmed there were no secret weapons, no war," no threat of a "Hot War," here and be no need for espionage, no fear of infiltration. If liberty for the individual be restored, the tyranny of war much FROM

DELAINE

PAGE TWO The emphasis is on positive training, stead of punitive repression,

And the aim, I am told, is to give prisoper a working day of no less than eight and process that the more than ten hours.

At present in the Central Prison, Zonth over 100 Africans are being trained as caffer ters, builders, blacksmiths and tailors which really is something for prisons in west when I travelled through Zomba last really to the travelled through Zomba last really to the terms of the travelled through Zomba last really to the terms of the travelled through Zomba last really to the terms of the travelled through Zomba last really the terms of the travelled through Zomba last really the terms of the travelled through Zomba last really the terms of the travelled through Zomba last really through zomba last really through zomba last really through zomba last really through zomba last real

end I saw two teams of prisoners plays soccer on a completely open sports ground the main road.

quatting round the touchline, cheering the cell mates were hundreds of African
There were comparatively few warders guarding them.

I am told that the staff, both European

African, is encouraged in the view that lained and humanity will secure more willing sponse than mere reliance on the representations of authority

Which tends to disprove the convenient particles theory held by so many European settlers that "Africans are different to what people; they only produce the convenient to what people; they only understand force,

30! June



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RUSSIAN CHALLENGE By FRANCIS RONA, M. Sc. (Econ)

WE are now on the threshold of a period which will see a fundamental change in the nature and purpose of the world's productive capacities, when all available economic resources will be used for a rapid improvement of living standards in those "misery areas" which comprise the habitations of two-thirds of mankind,

Facts and figures on the

At present, however, an unbearable military abroad (Balance of Payments, Cmd. 9731) not burden deprives the Western world of the counting the expenses of three major colonial potentiality of large-scale assistance to backward areas.

In Asia, the Bandung Conference marked the turning point; for the first time in history two-thirds of the non-white peopulation of the world agreed on principles of mutual economic assistance and cultural co-operation.

It is to be hoped that, under the influence of Gandhi's India, new moral standards will be set for the development of an economic system replacing colonialism, monopolistic control of production and prices and glaringly

unjust inequalities of income.

The role of the "third area" in world economics will be the decisive factor in the rivalry between the capitalist and the Soviet economic systems.

It is obvious that large-scale development requires the importation of productive equipment, the training of technicians and substantial capital investment. Yet during the last 10 years the great Western powers have lamentably failed to recognise and to consider this crucial problem.

The "Bretton Woods Institutions" (World Bank, Monetary Fund) have relatively insufficient funds to spare; these must bear 5 per cent interest or be used for a short term only, without competing with private enterprise.

The Marshall Plan has been twisted into an instrument of militarism and its organisation was taken over by the "Muttal Security Agency." This, in spite of Marshall's own statement (June 5, 1947) that—"our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger and poverty

THE FATE OF NATO

The US concept of "integration of the West-Buropean economy" (OEEC) had to be modified. The present problem of NATO is not how to carry on but how to wind up. If Sir Winston's suggestion of including USSR is accepted, NATO will become purposeless.

In Asia, the main cause of resentment, if not hostility, is the undeniable fact of century-old colonial exploitation which kept down living standards and prevented industrial development.

Yet instead of offering substantial economic assistance—in accordance with Resolution No. 400 of the UN General Assembly adopted on November 20, 1950 the Western powers have poured out thousands of millions of dollars for weapons, military bases and military aid to the corrupt regimes of Chiang, Rhee,

The UN Statistical Department has collected numerous data regarding trade, health conditions, education, etc. But there is a significant gap: the comparison of military expenditure in the last 10 years with income levels in the "misery areas." No statistician has undertaken the useful work of publishing No statistician facts regarding the fantastic waste of productive resources.

According to National Income publications (UN Statistical Department) the yearly income in 1950 amounted to about £5,000 million in the African continent, £6,500 million in South America and just under £31,000 million in Asia (excluding USSR).

Yet since the Korean War Britain has been spending, on the average, about £1,600 million annually for military purposes, France £1,300 million and USA £15,600 million (\$44,000 million).

Between July 1945 and June 1955 USA gave away \$51,336 million (£18,300 million) in the form of economic and military aid but only a small fraction was given to back-ward areas for economic development, whereas Western Europe received two-thirds of the total sum.

Asia is fed up with military aid and pacts.

In recent years Britain has spent about £150 The West must choose other ways to establish

million annually for maintaining armed forces peaceful co-operation.

counting the expenses of three major colonial wars (Kenya, Malaya, Cyprus). But her contribution to the Colombo Plan amounts only to £36-40 million yearly—that is, less than 2s. per head for 450 million people.

Soon after the end of the Cold War (Geneva Conference, Austria, meeting of the Big Three) the Soviet Government's economic programme exposed, somewhat dramatically, the fundamental cause of the weakness of the Westnamely, this misdirected investment in the arms drive, which, swallowing up 12-15 per cent of the national product of USA, Britain and France, has created an unstable position and precluded large-scale assistance to underdeveloped areas.

Manchester Guardian's Bonn correspondent reports, May 17, how the German Government evaluates "Russia's Economic Offensive'

"Funds for a major trade drive in under-developed countries are being carefully set . The Russians are prepared to grant credits for up to twenty years, bearing only 21 per cent interest. German experts believe that the Moscow Credit Corporation will be fully at work this year and will be able to provide all the funds needed to finance Soviet offers to under-developed areas.

Clearly, Western Germany wants to get her share; her steel production, for example, has already surpassed that of Britain. But the Germans are in the very fortunate position that they have no army yet, nor an armament in-dustry; their external trade has trebled in the last 4-5 years and exchange control is practically abolished.

If Russia and Germany, in order to reduce competition, agree on a division of world markets, the West's share will decline further. Moreover, both countries are concentrating on the training of technicians. The British White Paper on Technical Education (Cmd.

The number of engineers turned out in the USSR are well ahead of any country, both in absolute figures and per head of population. The conclusion of Mr, de Witt (Harvard University) and of British observers is that the standard of Russian scientific and technical education is high."

FEAR OF A SLUMP

It is a mistake to assume that substantial assistance to under-developed countries necessitutes the lowering of living standards in Western countries.

Mr. Gaitskell, who introduced the £5,000

million arms programme of the Labour Party, suggests a one per cent cut of income tevels in the UK to assist backward areas. It would, however, be quite sufficient to cut the present arms expenditure by 10 per cent quadruple the contribution to the Colombo Plan.

The main reason for the opposition to the scaling down of military expenditure is the fear that a reconversion to peaceful use of resources would mean an economic recession. Nevertheless, development problems can only be solved at the expense of the arms drive.
Unfortunately, the British Labour Party has

no definite and constructive policy for disarmament and aid to under-developed countries, though the Co-operative Party and the Co-op Women's Guild (PN May 11) have demanded that Britain's Government should call a Con-ference with the US and USSR Governments reduce armaments and help backward countries. During his Moscow visit M. Mollet suggested

a plan for co-operation to assist those countries from the amounts saved by disarmament. The USSR seems to agree, but the USA and Britain